

FAMINE DRIVES SOVIET HORDES TOWARD CITIES

Move of Red Troops on Moscow May Bring Anarchy.

PEOPLE LIVING ON GRASS, ROOTS, MICE

U. S. Relief to Begin Minute Prisoners Are Freed.

LONDON, July 31.—Hordes of ill-fed Soviet troops fleeing from the famine regions of Russia, unchecked and undisciplined, are reported to be moving toward Moscow, and there is said to be imminent danger that the Soviet government will collapse. Reports from Switzerland, Constantinople and the Baltic states tell of frightful conditions due to the shortage of food caused by the drought.

Lenin Going to London.

Advices received here from Russia state that Nicolai Lenin is coming to London on urgent government business and that Leon Trotsky is being dispatched to Siberia on a private mission.

There are no indications that the opponents of the Soviets are attempting to make political capital out of the famine, for all are reported to be working to alleviate the distress of the starving people.

The Rumanian charge d'affaires in London denies that Rumania is mobilizing, and that there is any intention of attacking Russia.

Thousands of inhabitants of the famine-stricken areas are trying to live on a diet of grass, acorns and field mice and the death rate is terrific, according to Reval dispatches. The harvest in the drought-stricken zones is reported to be less than one-twentieth of normal. Cholera is now adding to the horrors of starvation, which in one district has reduced the population to live on sawdust, moss and roots, with sometimes a handful of flour. Plague exists in a few of the larger cities, but elsewhere the people must manage as best they can.

Picture of Death.

Nearly everywhere in Russia work has ceased now. Petrograd is a city of death, according to apparently reliable reports. The normal ration which no guarantee of food, allows one pound of bread per head per day, four ounces of sugar per month, and one pound of dried fish per month. There are no potatoes and the price for other vegetables has mounted to enormous figures. Butter is 22,000 roubles per pound, when it can be had at all. Sugar is 23,000 roubles per pound, and shoes cost 200,000 roubles per pair.

The German colonists who had settled in the Volga district all have fled and are now living by begging and foraging. It is feared here that almost all of them are facing death as various districts report that the people have waited too long before attempting to flee, the result being that many of them now can not walk twenty paces without dropping.

State Department Awaiting Notice Americans Are Free

The State Department continued yesterday to lack advice that the Soviet government has agreed to the release of the Americans held prisoner in Russia. Information received has been that incorporated in press reports it was said, but a note is expected from the Moscow authorities.

Hoover Perfects Plans.

Meanwhile, Secretary Hoover is perfecting the plans of the American Relief Administration for instant assistance to the Russian children and the sick as promised in his message to Maxim Gorky, conditional upon the release of the Americans.

It was made plain by Mr. Hoover that representatives of the organization of which he is chairman would not enter Russia and begin their work until official assurance had been given that all the prisoners were safely beyond the Soviet Russian frontiers.

This decision in no way affects, it was stated, the ability of the Relief Administration to extend assistance to the famine sufferers within twenty-four hours after the conditions have been complied with.

Working for Year.

Plans have been under way for nearly a year to meet the Russian situation, Mr. Hoover explained. In a conference with Edgar Rice, of New York, who is chief aid in America, he was assured that all is in readiness once the official word is given. The work of the American relief organizations will be simplified by the fact that no attempt will be made to feed whole populations, but only the children and the sick.

This has been the policy in all the work carried on so far in the territory adjacent to Russia and the machinery set up there needs only transference to the Soviet territory to begin operations. One difficulty which has as yet had no solution, however, is the crippled condition of Russian railroads.

Rests With Soviets.

It rests with the Soviet authorities themselves to solve the problem, American relief heads hold, and with the necessity urgent enough, some way out will be found, they believe.

Germans Cheer World Peace On Anniversary of Great War

Pacifists Praise Harding's Disarmament Program—Thousands of Police Protect Parade Of 20,000 in Berlin from Hostile Junkers.

(Special Cable to The Washington Herald and Chicago Tribune.)
By GEORGE SEIDES.
BERLIN, July 31.—Guarded by thousands of police with revolvers and rifles to protect them from the Junkers, twenty-six organizations, including war cripples and pacifists, held demonstrations throughout Germany today under the thousand-bannered slogan, "No More War."
Republican, Democratic, Socialist and religious societies, including the Quakers, participated in parades and meetings, the chief demonstration being held in the Lustgarten, in front of the former Kaiser's palace. More than 20,000 persons were there cheering for world peace, some praising President Harding's disarmament program, while the reactionaries and followers of the former Kaiser snarled and cursed and called even the crippled soldiers swine and dogs.

World Avert Another War.

This was celebrated the seventh anniversary of the declaration of the world war, or, as one of the pacifist banners announced, "The seventh anniversary of the great war murder." Several other banners and many speakers emphasized the point that peace had not yet come to Europe, but the majority, instead of being German partisans, called for any and all plans that would avert another conflict such as that which began in 1914.

At the same time, the impotent raging hatred which monarchists and Junkers have for the heads of the government who are trying to stabilize the republican form of government is shown in many ways. In several districts the Junkers are popularizing a song with the refrain, "Let us knock Wirth's skull in."

Nothing can be done about this, but for the insulting of President Ebert there is a civil criminal trial almost monthly.

Today a newspaper published a summary of these cases. A man who called President Ebert a drunkard got his insult at a bargain price. The court ordered a fine of \$124.

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

JAPANESE GENERAL SAYS TROOPS MUST REMAIN IN SIBERIA

Officers Make Fortunes From Graft, Claim Observers.

(Special Cable to The Washington Herald and Chicago Tribune.)
VLADIVOSTOK, July 31.—"Japanese troops must remain in the Siberian maritime province until a stable government is assured," said Maj. Gen. Isomura, chief of staff to Gen. Tachibana, in command of the Japanese army occupying Siberia. "If we evacuate now there will certainly be great disorder in Vladivostok and also throughout the maritime province."

"As the Tokyo government announced last March the troops will leave the country as soon as the political situation in the border regions is stabilized, the unrest in the territories adjacent to Korea, the lives and property of Japanese residents secured and communications restored. Not only must we have assurance of peace to this effect but we must see real progress along these lines before our troops will leave."

Despite this careful statement, there are many outward signs that Japan has no intention whatever of evacuating until it has gained concessions worth millions. While dissatisfied with the Merkuloff government, which refuses to deal with Japan, the Japanese are balancing for two definite advantages.

If Semenov could sign an agreement with Japan as Kolchak's successor, it would seat him, receiving in return concessions affecting Amur and Saghalien. But if the Chita government, backed by Moscow, were to sign an agreement, the Japanese believe they could reap more from the latter. All impartial authorities believe Japan intends holding out until a concession is signed by either side, when it will support the signatory until the deal becomes valid.

Japan is playing the game for the big stakes which it may win. The occupation of Siberia with 70,000 troops costs 20 per cent of Tokyo's national budget. Corruption among the Japanese officers is alleged to be enormous. Through the playing of one Russian faction against another, huge sums have been stuck in the hands of the Japanese military and many have returned to their country rich.

(Copyright, 1921.)

HEAT-CRAZED MAN PREACHES ON ALTAR

NEW YORK, July 31.—Believing himself to be a priest, Frank Marano, 21, at the 2 o'clock mass at St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church today threw the throngs of worshippers into excitement.

Marano, believed demented by the heat, took a priest's stole from a confessional booth, placed it about his neck, ascended the altar and began to deliver a sermon. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital for examination. One of the priests said that Marano, who with his parents, has been attending mass every Sunday recently, had created a disturbance Saturday night by attempting to attack a man making his confession.

The Herald's Ad-Index

MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 1, 1921.

Every day this list of Herald advertisers appears on the front page. Use it as your guide to bigger values and better service.

"These firms offer what you need when you need it."

Page.	Page.
R. P. Andrews..... 3	Meyer's Shop..... 2
Baseball..... 7	Met. Vernon Savings Bank. 3
Capital Supply Co..... 7	Chas. E. Miller, Inc..... 7
Claflin Optical Co..... 8	National Savings and Trust. 8
Commercial National Bank. 8	Penn. Electric and Gas Co.. 8
Delta Tours..... 8	Resorts..... 8
Federal Employees..... 8	Railroads and Steamships. 8
J. M. Gidding Co..... 8	Siag Hotel..... 8
Hub Furniture Co..... 8	F. H. Smith Co..... 8
Hornung..... 8	Swartzell Rheem & Henney. 8
Hecht and Co..... 8	Sellers..... 8
D. J. Kaufman..... 8	Theaters..... 8
S. Kann's Sons..... 8	Dr. Wright..... 8
Lansburgh and Brother..... 8	Dr. Wyeth..... 2

BOARD REBukes DEFIANT ACT OF PENN. RAILROAD

Calls Refusal to Meet Shop Men "Almost Treasonable."

FINDS ELECTIONS ENTIRELY UNFAIR

Declares Employees Have Right to Choose Representatives.

CHICAGO, July 31.—Refusal of the Pennsylvania Railroad to meet authorized representatives of the Federal Shop Crafts in formulating new working rules is "almost treasonable," the United States Railroad Labor Board declared in a scolding broadside issued tonight.

The railroad, in addition to its refusal to follow the dictates of the board for the temporary continuation of the national working agreements granted employees under Federal administration of railroads, openly defied the board, and its officials stated that they would meet its men in whatever manner they decided. Employee representatives to meet with the Pennsylvania executives for the making of working rules were elected by a secret ballot conducted by the board.

Declares Election Unfair.

The answer of the board today is the most vitriolic utterance made by that body since its inception.

It declares the election of the employee representatives by the Pennsylvania "unfair and illegal," and the result of the election is entirely discredited and thrown out and a new election ordered in which the name of the Federal Shop Crafts is to be put on the ballot.

"Haggling over non-essentials" can only result in "social chaos," the board declared.

"Neither of the parties to this dispute can serve the country, or justify themselves in the eyes of the public by any amount of propaganda, if they permit a controversy over small technicalities to interrupt commerce and bring loss and suffering upon themselves and the public," the board stated.

Finds Few Allowed to Vote.

"There is no question of open shop involved in this dispute, and no other matter of principle. "At a time when the nation is slowly and painfully progressing through the conditions of industrial depression, unemployment and unrest consequent upon the war, it is almost treasonable for any employer to stubbornly haggle over non-essentials at the risk of social chaos."

The board declared that under the method of electing employee representatives by the Pennsylvania rules adopted by the Pennsylvania Railroad, "only 10.5 per cent of these employees are represented in these negotiations and 89.5 per cent virtually disfranchised." A total of 33,004 employees were entitled to vote, it is stated, and but 3,480 were given the opportunity.

Denounces Carrier Control.

In addition the board orders that the railroad shall be compelled to allow every former employee now laid off or discharged to vote when re-employed.

"The carrier had no more right to undertake to assume control of the selection of the representatives of the employees than the employees would have had to supervise the naming of the representatives of the carrier, for the statute plainly provides that the employees shall 'designate and authorize' the representatives," it is stated.

"In this sophisticated land of popular elections, no political party would submit to having its primary held and managed by the opposing party. It is entirely proper, however, that the carrier should be given every facility for first hand knowledge of the manner in which it is conducted and the correctness of the result reached and announced."

Wanted Officers Chosen.

"The labor board also holds that the employees may vote for representatives who are not employees of the carrier, if they so desire, just as the carrier may select a representative who is neither a director nor a stockholder. It seems, however, that the employees in this instance were not asking to have the name of any outsider placed on the ballot, but simply the name of their organization, which would have resulted as the carrier well knew, in the employees being represented by the officers of their organizations."

The railroad world has been waiting anxiously for this decision for weeks.

The Pennsylvania was the first big carrier to refuse to accept the decision of the board. The attitude of the railroad following this order will be watched with increased interest as continued defiance of the board would amount to open rebellion against the transportation act itself.

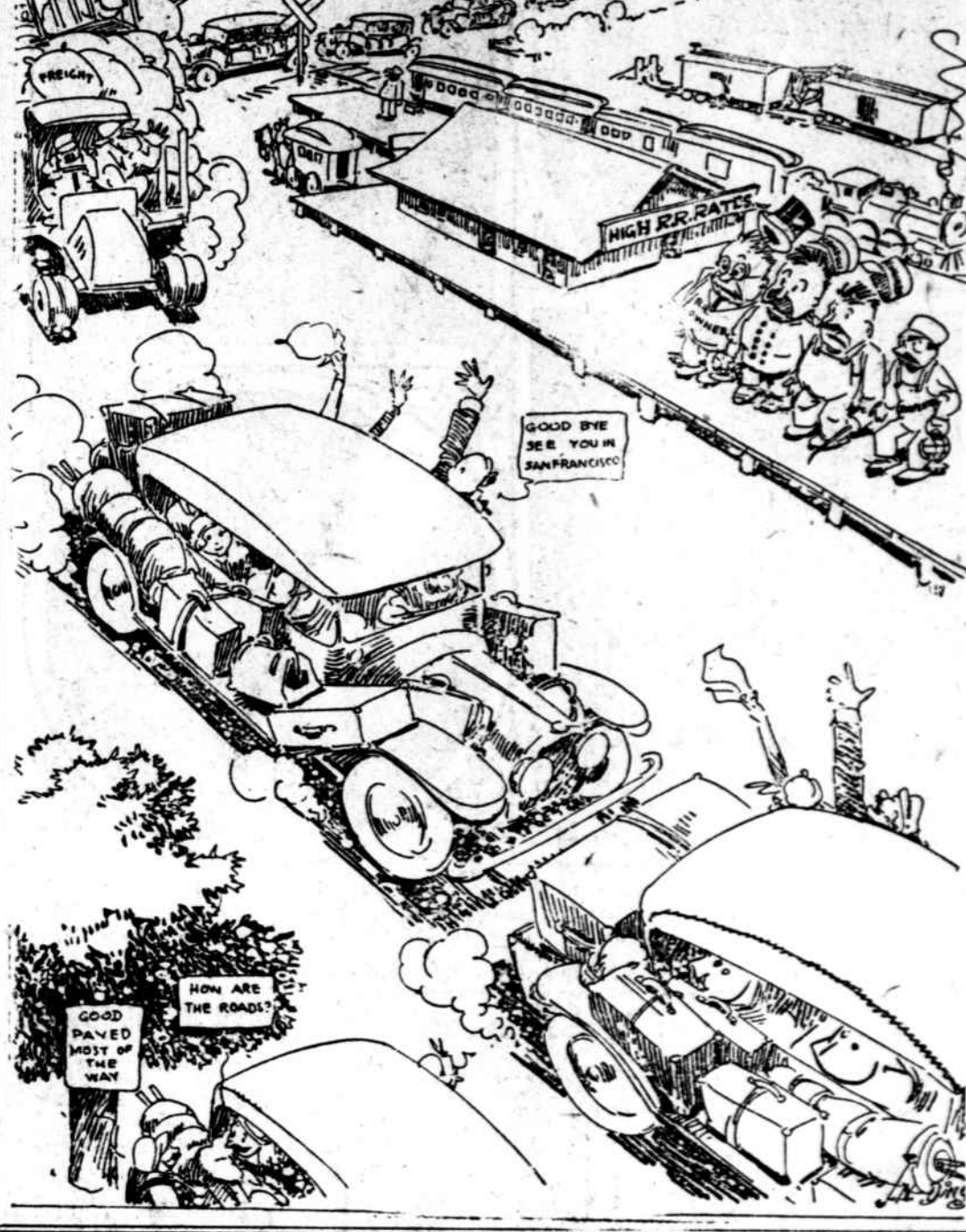
LEADS 100,000 MEN AGAINST WU CHANG

(Special Cable to The Washington Herald and Chicago Tribune.)
HANKOW, China, July 31.—With an army said to number 100,000 men, Gen. Wu Pei Fu, war lord of 'Chili province and leader of the movement in Hupoh province against forces of Gov. Wang Chang Yuan, is advancing on Wu Chang, who is the capital of Hupoh and Gov. Wang Chang Yuan is directing its defense in person.

It is expected that Wu Chang will surrender to the forces of Wu Pei Fu, and that Gov. Wang Chang Yuan will be ousted. If Wu takes place, there is a strong probability that Wu Chang will be proclaimed capital of North China.

A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT

By J. N. DARLING.



SENATE TO SPEED FARM CREDIT BILL TO ALLOW RECESS

Leaders Hope to Shape Program for Vacation This Month.

By JOHN GLEISSNER.

(By United News Staff Correspondent.)
With a definite legislative program before it, the Senate is endeavoring to put its business in shape for a recess before the middle of this month.

The recess, leaders hope, can be made to extend until the House has enacted the new tax bill which is now being drawn by the Ways and Means Committee. This bill is expected to reach the Senate some time between the middle of August and the first of September.

Norris Bill Doomed.

The legislative program calls for enactment of the measure to assist farmers in obtaining credit and to stimulate the export of soil products. The Senate has before it the Norris bill for creating a hundred million dollar farm export corporation, defeat of which is assured. It also has the administration measure substitute offered by Senator Kellough, and another substitute presented by the Committee of Agriculture.

The Upper-Tincher anti-trust speculation bill, which would impose a heavy tax on "paper" grain transactions, is next in order for passage, and the anti-trust bill is scheduled for early action. An attempt may be made also to vote on the bill of Senator Borah, providing for free tolls for American vessels using the Panama Canal, although leaders favor deferring action on this.

Delay Administration Bills.

There is no disposition to push the administration's bill for funding the debt of foreign governments. It is expected this measure will wait until after a recess, or at least until the immediate program is completed. The administration's scheme for aiding the railroads also awaits legislation, but it is thought this too will wait.

The House this week probably will receive a bill to appropriate funds for the shipping board, as asked by Chairman Tamm. The sum suggested to Congress was \$15,000,000 but it is unlikely that the Appropriations Committee will favor such a large amount by \$50,000,000 and possible more.

The House also is looking forward to a recess following passage of the tax bill. The plan would be for a vacation of several weeks or until the Senate had passed the tax bill. The concurrence of the House would be required in amendments which the Senate would make.

New Yorker Frost-Bitten As City Swelters in Heat

NEW YORK, July 31.—While New Yorkers have been suffering acutely from the heat wave, Florella H. Mallo, 30, is frost-bitten and being treated at the Lincoln Hospital.

Mallo, an ice dealer, was locked in a huge ice box by three bandits after they had robbed him of about \$40. He was rescued this morning after a night in artificial isolation. Hospital internes say his condition is serious.

HERO GIVES LIFE TO SAVE FIREMAN

Gas-Filled Cellar Proves Fatal to Winner of D. S. C. Medal.

NEW YORK, July 31.—A hero of the Hindenburg line, winner of the D. S. C. for rescuing wounded comrades, Joseph A. Flanagan, a New York fireman, gave his life here today to save fireman Charles Oliver, whom Flanagan believed to be lying unconscious in a gas-filled cellar. They were fighting a trivial fire in a first avenue tenement, but the melting of gas pipes had made the basement a dangerous spot for the firemen. Eight other firemen were knocked out by the gas. Oliver was rescued.

HARDING TO LAND ON PLYMOUTH ROCK

President to Witness Re-enacting Chapters of American History.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., July 31.—The most impressive scenes since the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers 300 years ago, will be enacted around Plymouth Rock here tomorrow.

This historic little Massachusetts coastal city is elaborately decorated for the arrival of President Harding on the modern Mayflower early tomorrow morning. He will witness the re-enacting of the early chapters of American history centering around the landing of the little band of pilgrims who came to the bleak New England shores to escape the religious tyranny of the British King.

The President will land within 200 yards of the weather-beaten granite boulder on which John Alden stepped when he led the debarking pilgrims.

Plymouth streets are festooned with flags, and the landmarks of colonial history, which abound, are decorated with the national colors. The little town is filled to capacity. Special trains began running today, and more than 50,000 visitors are expected.

The President will speak in the amphitheater which overlooks Plymouth. Later he will occupy a box at the top of the mammoth semi-circular tier of seats while the Plymouth residents, many of whom are directly descended from the pilgrims, will act the roles which their forebears had in the settlement of New England.

"Miss Washington"

In the title that will be conferred on the Washington young woman who wins the highest honor within the gift of the competent judges—that of being selected as the most beautiful and graceful young woman in the city.

Affiliate City will welcome her with open arms and make her the honor guest at a magnificent banquet.

There is no expense, no voting, no solicitation. Merit alone will count. For particulars read page one, second section.

NORTHCLIFFE SEES ARMS CONFERENCE LASTING LONG TIME

Expects It May Move to Several Places Before Conclusion.

By ROBERT J. BENDER.

TORONTO, July 31.—Viscount Northcliffe believes that the Washington disarmament conference will transcend in importance the historic Paris peace conference, and after visits with President Harding and Secretary Hughes, he believes the political jockeying for position will be vastly more interesting than was the jockeying before and during the Paris meeting.

The Washington conference, he believes, will be a long one and may move to several different places before it finally ends.

Northcliffe terminated his twenty-first visit to the United States here when he crossed the Canadian line early Sunday and while this last visit has been by all odds the most dramatic of all, he purposed to forget its details with his entrance to Canada.

"No Incident."

At Hamilton, Canadian newspaper men began boarding his train seeking interviews on the Washington "incident."

"So far as I am concerned, there has been no incident," the British publisher replied, "and I rather think the whole thing will be forgotten everywhere by Monday."

"I am in Canada to study immigration problems. Are any of the newspaper men present besides myself interested in that subject?"

Lord Northcliffe was met at the station by Leo McCarthy, K. C., one of the city's prominent lawyers, and spent the day with McCarthy on the golf links, leaving for Vancouver at 10 p. m.

The Northcliffe party anticipates no recurrence of the "booby" incident created such a sensation in the American Capital, during the remainder of the publisher's travels through British possessions. It was explained that orders of the British foreign office are not effective against the respective local governments in British territory.

Furthermore, Wickham Steed, editor of the London Times, stressed the point that Northcliffe's tour is purely personal, and in no sense an official journey. Hence, the government officials in countries to be visited would be expected to act toward Northcliffe exactly as they would act toward any other British subject.

Asked what were the other striking impressions gained by observing American life, members of the party gave different versions.

Northcliffe himself said his most vivid impression was "the amount of conversation one hears everywhere he goes on the subject of prohibition."

The most remarkable thing to Wickham Steed was "the city of Washington, which, I believe, is the only city in the world whose whole industry is politics."

To Secretary Snod, the wonder was "the number of automobiles. It would seem that everybody has one." But Snod also marvelled at the war veterans who, he declared, "are so extraordinarily slow."

IRISH ACCEPT PEACE TERMS, DISPATCH SAYS

Offer Gives Erin Greater Status as Dominion Than Canada.

IMPLIES CONTROL OF FISCAL POLICY

Leaders Find Terms Are More Liberal Than They Expected.

(Special Cable to The Washington Herald and Chicago Tribune.)

DUBLIN, July 31.—The Irish have accepted Great Britain's enlarged offer, under the terms of which Ireland will receive greater status as a dominion than Canada, it was authoritatively stated here today.

Lloyd George's offer of peace for Ireland gave terms more liberal than the most ardent of Irish republicans had actually expected, it is learned tonight from a reliable source.

Offer Found Acceptable.

Eamonn de Valera and leaders of his party, after examining the proposals of the British premier for more than a week, have decided that the English project contains the maximum concessions that can be obtained from the imperial government, and that it is completely compatible with Irish honor, affording a measure of self-government that can be accepted without loss of the nation's prestige.

Under the British proposal, it is now declared, Ireland will be given a status as a "dominion," with greater powers of home rule than those possessed by Canada. This implies practically complete control over both legislative and fiscal policies, the latter being a point for which the Irish delegation had consistently fought.

Not Made Public.

Details of Lloyd George's proposals will not be given to the public until their formal acceptance, it is understood. The momentous decision to accept the project which will make Ireland a republic is practically everything—save the name, came at the conclusion of today's consultation between De Valera and members of the Dail Eireann, but formal notification of the acceptance will not be sent to London for a week or two.

In the meantime it is expected that all the imprisoned or interned members of the Dail Eireann will be released in order that they may be present at the ratification meeting. There seems to be no doubt that De Valera's acceptance will be ratified by complete confirmation by the Irish parliament.

Ulster will be treated, during the interval before the new scheme becomes effective, as a subordinate parliament, and will then be offered the opportunity of joining the rest of the country under the working of the central Irish government.

Acceptance to End Truce.

The truce, which has been strictly kept, will, upon announcement of acceptance of the terms, come to an end. But in the great spirit of peace which now prevails, there is none who wants to return to old days of hostility and although the people may be unaware of the impending momentous developments, there is little danger that "war" will come again in Southern Ireland.

A touch of saber-rattling is reported by the Daily Herald's Belfast correspondent, who says that the Ulster service, Men's organization has asked for its transformation into territorial forces at once, its members passing a resolution to the effect that "this is the time for action—not words."

De Valera's acceptance of Lloyd George's terms means that the hardest task faced by the British Premier, and perhaps the hardest task ever faced by any British government, has at last been accomplished. It has evolved a compromise which will answer the Irish extremists' demand for a republic, without completely severing the bonds between Ireland and England.

Ulster in the Minority.

It is believed, as a consequence, that regardless of what action Ulster may take or attempt to take, the government program will go through. Ulster, however loud her objections, "the minority of Ireland and but a small geographical province," it is said, "is a provincial eccentricity. It will be a far easier task to coerce her into acceptance of the situation than it would ever be to conquer—and keep conquered—the country's great southern area."

As a consequence, therefore, it is highly possible that the Lloyd George reversal of policy which, from military coercion of Southern Ireland and the favoritism of Ulster has undergone a rapid change towards "coercion" of the north and "favored treatment" of the south, will have to be continued indefinitely purely personal, and in no sense an official journey. Hence, the government officials in countries to be visited would be expected to act toward Northcliffe exactly as they would act toward any other British subject.

Will Not Try Coercion.

The present system of home rule under which Ulster finds herself so happily situated will go into the discard, to be supplanted by the act under which any dominion of the empire holds its political existence. It will be remembered, however, that Sinn Fein itself held out the olive branch to Ulster in a semi-official but inspired statement recently which declared that Ireland would not attempt to coerce Ulster, having once seen the impossibility of such a policy. At the same time, Sinn Fein pleaded for a united Ireland and declared any solution that would come must be based upon the principle that Ulster, as a part of Ireland, must come under the working of any new measure agreed to by the recognized representatives of the whole Irish people.